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INDIANA STATE SENTINEL:

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AUSTIN H. BROWN, Publisher.

THE WEEKLY INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

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Eleven Copies for Ten Dollars!

TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1852.

Editorial Correspondence.

STEAMBOAT KEYSTONE STATE,
Ohio river, near Sistersville, March 13, 1852.

Of the week, says Shakespeare, but when the Bard of Avon penned that comprehensive sentiment, Bob Fulton had not lived, and Steamboats had not been invented, or he would have declared that Steamboats are great states in which all sorts of characters play. I left Cincinnati Thursday noon, on the magnificent Steam-boat Keystone State, commanded by a bluff, burly, but very clever Captain, bearing the hard name of Stone. On board are 150 passengers, of all sorts of characters, bound for all points of the compass. The merchant, with his pockets well lined with the needful, for the great marts of trade and commerce East, who may be designated by his staid and thoughtful demeanor and by his memorandum book in hand, in which he occasionally pencils an item. The trader from the sunny South returning with the rich rewards of profitable sales. The red-whiskered gentry that travel for pleasure. The returned Californian, with his calico shirt, heavy gold chain, and moustache-colored moustaches, who has made his pile, and is returning to spend it in a land of Christianity and cognac, piety and Peach brandy; and last, though not least, occasionally a politician, with sycophancy in hand, watching the moving of the waters.

I was pleased to meet with my old friend Stephen R. Adams, the new Senator from Mississippi, elected to fill the vacancy of Col. Jeff. Davis, who resigned to be elected Governor, and, falling in that, lost all. He is a Union Democrat, and although not a brilliant man, will make a more useful Senator than either Davis or Foote. In Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama there will be a reorganization and complete union of the Democratic party. If Fillmore should be the nominee, the Whigs will organize and make fight; but if Scott is the candidate no effort will be made to carry a single Southern State, except Kentucky and Tennessee. A few weeks will determine whether the Whigs will have a Convention. I shall know when I cross the Alleghenies, and will write again.

W. J. B.

New Hampshire Election.

This election which was held on Tuesday, 9th inst., resulted in a complete Democratic triumph. Dr. Martin, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by a majority of from 500 to 1,000 votes over both the Whig and Free Soil candidates. This is a Democratic gain of about 3,000 since last Spring's election—the Democrats then having failed to elect the Governor by the people. The House of Representatives and the Senate are both decidedly Democratic by increased majorities, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator for six years, in place of Hale, whose term expires March 4, 1853.

The result of this election will be unexpected to the Whigs, for they had rested much of their hopes in opening the Presidential campaign for Gen. Scott, on their success in New Hampshire, owing to supposed divisions in our ranks. The Whigs in that State also claimed to be the special keepers of the temperance question, from which they expected to derive much aid. This defeat, so signal and so unexpected to them, and at the very opening of the campaign, will be severely felt by the friends of Gen. Scott.

Madame Abiamowicz

had a much larger audience on last evening than attended her Concert of Tuesday. This shows that the citizens of Indianapolis appreciate good music, and are willing to encourage meritorious musicians when convinced there is no attempt at humbug.

Her singing was equal, if not superior, to that of her former Concert. The grand air from Linda Chamouni, "Our faith then fondly plighting," was admirably executed. Moore's beautiful melody, "The Last Rose of Summer," and the Scotch song of "Comin' thro' the Rye," were sung so sweetly that Madame A. was frequently interrupted by the applause of her delighted audience. When encased, she exhibited a commendable spirit to please, by either repeating her songs or by substituting others equally as beautiful. Lover's ballad of "My Mother Dear," as sung by Madame A., was one of the sweetest songs we ever heard.

But the song of the evening, and one which exhibited the power of Madame Abiamowicz's voice, was Jenny Lind's celebrated "Bird Song," in which she gave a perfect imitation of the sweet warblings of birds.

At the request of a number of her friends, Madame A. has consented to give another Concert this evening, which will positively be the last in this city, as she sings in Madison to-morrow evening.

The programme embraces many attractive pieces not sung at her previous Concerts. Among them is a beautiful echo song, called "The Wanderer," in which she will imitate with the voice the sound of a distant flute. This one piece is worth the price of admission.

To enable all to hear her, the price of admission has been reduced to Twenty-five Cents. As compared with Madame Bishop's Concert, this is worth Two Dollars, instead of one-eighth of that amount.

LAY REPRESENTATION TO THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The Convention of Representatives from 33 churches favorable to the admission of Lay Delegates into the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lately assembled in Philadelphia has adjourned without day. They adopted resolutions—

In favor of petitioning Conference for the admission of Lay delegates.

Requesting Conferences and Churches not represented to communicate their views to the General Conference on the question.

Appointing a Committee of ten to attend General Conference to urge their claims.

Also declaring the Convention opposed to all innovation in the liturgy, and all encroachments on the Episcopacy, and individually pledging the members present to a cordial support to the Episcopacy and liturgy, and to discountenance anything tending to weaken either.

Girls in St. Paul, Minnesota, obtain \$10 per month for doing housework.

The Adjournment.

As many of the Whig papers are denouncing the Democratic members of the Legislature, for the passage of the resolution for the temporary adjournment, we publish the following list of ayes and noes by which it passed in the Senate, after an able speech in its favor from Mr. Marshall, the Whig Senator from Jefferson county, and an able rebuff of Whiggery in Indiana.

AYES.—Messrs. Alexander, Davis, Holmes, Eddy, Henton, Hewitt, Hunt, Marshall, McCARTY, Miller, Mitten, Niblack, Odell, Reid, Saffer, Slack, Terman, Walker, and Washburn—19. Sixteen Democrats and three Whigs.

NOES.—Messrs. Berry, Brugh, Craves, Delavan, Dougherty, Emerson, Hanna, Hatfield, Hicks, Leavitt, Lewis, Lindsey, Payne, Litchfield, Mason, Kinard, Knott, Logan, Longshore, Mickle, Sleeth, Spann, Winstanley, and Withers—19. Sixteen Democrats and three Whigs.

The President of the Senate gave the casting vote in favor of the resolution.

It will be seen that not only was the Senate equally divided, but that each of the parties was also equally divided on this question. A change in the vote of a single Whig would have defeated the resolution; and it would not have passed had it not been for the able arguments adduced in its favor by Mr. Marshall.

The following was the vote upon the passage of the resolution in the House of Representatives:

AYES.—Messrs. Barker, Beach, Boone, Bulla, Buskirk, Carpenter, Chowning, Crawford, Dice, Donaldson, Doughty, Eeles, Goides, Goudy, Hanna, Hart, Hays of White, Helmer, Henry, Hiney, Kent, King, Lavery, Leavitt, Lewis, Lindsey, Payne, Litchfield, Mason, Kinard, Knott, Logan, Longshore, Mickle, Sleeth, Spann, Winstanley, and Withers—19. Sixteen Democrats and three Whigs.

The passage of the resolution was warmly advocated by Mr. King, the Representative from Jefferson county. Mr. Gookins, the Representative from Vigo county, and Whig candidate for Supreme Judge, was also an advocate for the adjournment, though he was absent when the vote came to be taken, and did not vote at all.

When our Whig friends come to know that their candidate for Governor, Mr. McCARTY, voted for the adjournment, and that the measure was advocated by such Whigs as Marshall, King, and Gookins, their favorite candidate for Supreme Judge, they will probably stop their wholesale denunciations of those by whose votes it passed; and especially when it is known that without the vote of their candidate for Governor the resolution to adjourn could not possibly have passed.

We believe the adjournment to be a measure of economy. The laws in relation to the organization of Courts, in relation to crime and punishment, for the organization of the Supreme Court and defining the duties of the Supreme Judges, and in relation to Common Schools, have been fully debated, and the principles and details which the Legislature will enact in each of them have been pretty accurately ascertained. As, however, there were several bills introduced in relation to each of these subjects, and as some things contained in each bill were worthy of being incorporated in any law that might be passed upon the subject of the bill, it would have been a work of months for the Legislature, as a body, to call, revise, and engross all these separate measures into appropriate acts. By adjourning for a few weeks, the committee of revision will be enabled to bring all these matters into shape, and as they have already been fully debated, the Legislature, when it again meets, will be able to complete, in three or four weeks, the labor that, without the adjournment and revision, would have occupied at least twice that length of time.

By the 20th of April, too, the law reform Commissioners will have completed their labors, and will be ready to report. Had the Legislature not adjourned, it is probable that this reform—the most important which will be effected under our new Constitution—would necessarily have been postponed for another year. It is highly important that this very beneficial reform should be effected at the earliest possible day, and if no other reason existed for the adjournment, the opportunity to pass upon this law, which could not be otherwise had, would create an urgent necessity for the measure.

If the Whig presses of the State really wish to have the people correctly informed as to the necessity for, and the reasons which induced, the adjournment, let them publish Mr. Marshall's speech in favor of that measure, made in the Senate on Wednesday March 3d. It can be found in our daily of the fourth and in our weekly of the 11th inst. The Whigs certainly will not object to publishing this speech as Mr. Marshall has, for many years, been their idol in this State.

Mr. H. HEFFREN, Esq., has become associated with Mr. Williams, in the Editorial Department of the Washington Democrat.

The cars on the New Albany and Salem Railroad will in a few days run to Woodville, eight miles north of Orleans and about sixty-six from New Albany.

There are 133 German papers published in the United States; the oldest of which, published in Pennsylvania, has been established sixty-three years.

It is said that the largest building in the United States is now in process of erection at New Orleans. It is built by the Federal Government as a Custom-House, and made large enough to include the United States Court-room, together with the necessary warehouses for the use of the Government. The building covers some two acres of ground, and is one-third larger than the Capitol at Washington, as completed with the new wings. The granite for the building is furnished from the Quincy (Mass.) quarries. Almost all the companies at the quarries have contracts to furnish the stone. It is expected it will be about three years before the building will be entirely completed.

Mr. WELCH, said to be a well-known resident of Jalapa, has been imprisoned at Vera Cruz by the Mexican authorities, on the charge of being accessory to the revolutionary movement on the Rio Grande. He sternly protests his entire innocence, and has written an appeal to the American Government, which has been transmitted to Washington, and also an address to the British Minister, being a native of England.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—The homestead exemption bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, and awaits the Governor's signature. No person can procure a homestead which will be secured by this law, till he is actually worth \$1,000, exclusive of debts.

TUNNELL UNDER THE HUDSON.—A bill was introduced into the Senate of New York last week, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, and incorporates a company to construct a tunnel under the Hudson, near Albany. A survey and estimate have been made, and the plan is considered feasible.

A mountain of emery or corundum has been discovered in the Southern part of Arkansas. It is said that in Russian emery, rubies are found, and this Arkansas emery is of the same character.

The cost of patenting an invention in Great Britain is \$500; in the United States, \$50.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1852.

Pleasant A. Hackleman, editor of the Rushville Republican, and Whig Elector for the State at large, says that he heard George G. Dunn's speech on the evening of the Whig Convention, and that the charge of this paper is untrue, that Dunn abused Gov. Wright on account of his religion. This will show, to all who heard Dunn's speech, what reliance there is to be placed in the statements of this Whig Elector. A considerable portion of Dunn's speech was devoted to Gov. Wright, and ended in a fancy sketch, in which he endeavored to show, that Governor Wright had endeavored to gain Whig votes, and perhaps did gain Whig votes, because he was a Methodist. If Mr. Hackleman heard the speech he will well recollect the caricature drawn by Dunn, and the irrelevant manner in which he spoke of sacred things, whilst denouncing the Governor as a hypocrite and a man destitute of everything like religion. He will also recollect, how Dunn ridiculed the donations the Governor had made in aid of building Churches and other benevolent objects, even descending to his subscription to aid some poor weather-beaten itinerant Circuit rider, to purchase a coat which he told him down from the inclemencies of the weather—setting it all down as sheer hypocrisy to gain votes. It was well remarked by several gentlemen present, some of whom were Whigs, that if Dunn would make that speech all over the State, he would make votes for Gov. Wright, at every effort. It was only in keeping with his abuse of Mr. Davidson, the candidate for Supreme Judge in the Eastern District. Mr. Davidson is one of the most amiable of men, and is declared by those who know him, and who are well qualified to judge, to be one of the best lawyers in the State, and what is equally praiseworthy, for this, he is an unflinching Democrat, who has never faltered in his principles, though surrounded by whiggery in its most seductive forms. He is an honest man, and none but a villain would make the attack that Dunn made on such an individual—an attack which would have disgraced the clown of a traveling circus. Yet, for efforts like this, Dunn is held up as a second John Randolph! If he would consult the shade of Randolph, through the spiritual rappings, he would receive an answer that would close his mouth for the balance of his life. Dunn the John Randolph of Indiana! O tempora! O mores!

The Whig Spirit Arousing! The enthusiasm of the Whig Convention seems to have penetrated every nook and corner of the State. The people and the press are unanimous in their admiration of the Whig Ticket. The fires of 1840 are re-kindled, and they will light the way again to as triumphant a victory! Keep them burning!—*Incense Gas.*

The campaign of 1840 is notoriously known to have been conducted in the most reckless and unscrupulous manner. The minds of Whig editors and orators were racked in the invention of Ogle spoon lies, and easy consciences were stretched to their utmost extension in sowing broadcast over the land falsehoods of the deepest dye against Democratic men and measures.

If we are to judge from a number of editorials which appear in the Vincennes Gazette, this branch (the lying branch) of the hard cider and onion-skin campaign is already at its dirty work. A greater tissue of falsehoods never occupied as much space, as appeared in the last number of that paper. The charges against Gov. Wright and Mr. Willard of stealing from the State Treasury, we shall notice in a day or two, as they deserve.

The Gazette asserts that the "people and the press (whig press we suppose) are unanimous in their admiration of the Whig Ticket." We give below an evidence of this unanimity. The Rockport, Spencer county Planter, Whig, contains a letter from an Indianapolis correspondent, of which the following is an extract:

The Whigs seem to believe there is a chance for their ticket, but it is only a pretence; they may elect part of their Judges, but no other part of their ticket can they hope for success. Jo. Wright is a tower of strength to the Democrats. No deposit for a year or two, and the Whig ticket will be a mere mockery.

The editor of the same paper, speaking of the Whig Convention, says:

The nominations have all been made on strictly party considerations, quite common place county court attorney, if of the right party stripe, have been deemed preferable for Judges of the Supreme Court, to the most learned and experienced counsellors, whose party stripes ran the wrong way.

It will be remembered by our readers that a treaty was concluded at Fort Laramie, on the 23d of last September, with the following tribes of Indians inhabiting the country on the route to Oregon: a Cheyennes, Sioux, Arapahoes, Crow, Snake, Ashanions, Grosventers, Arickaras and Mandans.

In speaking of this treaty the Oregon Spectator of January 6th says:

By this treaty, if truly observed, a very great barrier in the way of emigration to this territory will be removed, and we hope the serious and many depredations heretofore committed upon the emigrants, will be known no more—and those of our countrymen desirous of removing to this territory, be allowed to pursue their way in peace, protected by the strong arm of our Government.

Very many in the States have heretofore been deterred from emigrating to this country, on account of the difficulties and dangers of the journey, caused by the hostility of those Indians. Those who are contemplating a journey across the plains, or have friends desirous of doing so, will learn with pleasure of the success the Commissioners met with in being able to make a treaty with the above tribes, and thus establish friendly relations with them. We trust they may prove to be permanent.

The Democrats of Louisiana.—A telegraph dispatch to the Louisville Democrat, dated March 10th, says: "The Democratic Convention met yesterday. The vote for choice of candidates for the Presidency stood—Cass 102, Douglas 72. Buchanan was withdrawn. The Convention then appointed Cass delegates to the National Convention."

DROWNED.—Officers Howard and Ross informed us last night about nine o'clock that Mr. John Williams of Bartholomew county in this State, who, with others, was on his way to Iowa, was drowned by stepping off the wharf at the foot of West street. The party was waiting for a boat, and Mr. Williams, who had been engaged in looking after his buggy and other articles, took up a lantern to continue his examination, and being unable to see how near he was to the edge walked forward. Efforts were immediately made to rescue him, but, as the water was deep and the current very strong, they proved ineffectual. He leaves a wife and several children in Bartholomew to lament the loss of a husband and father. Mr. Williams designed returning to remove his family to Iowa so soon as he had put in his spring crop, for which purpose he was now leaving home. He had three hundred dollars upon his person.—*Madison Banner.*

In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as something to be thrown into the bargain.—*Exchange paper.*

Yes, and if it is not thus thrown in, ten to one that the "customer" will refuse to advertise at all. The whole system of gratuitous puffing is bad for the craft, and should be abolished. It is like purchasing a pair of socks at a store and asking the merchant to "throw in" the boots.—*Ken. Flag.*

A bill has passed the Senate of Georgia to prohibit the sale of deadly weapons.

English Intervention.

Two or three weeks since we had intelligence of the forcible "intervention" of the English squadron in the domestic affairs of the town of Lagos, on the coast of Africa. The English, as our readers know, keep cruisers on that coast to prevent the slave trade. Lagos, is situated upon a river at some considerable distance from the sea. The English officers sent to the King request that he would permit the whole armed force to come in boats to Lagos and consult with him about a suppression of the slave traffic, in which he was himself extremely engaged. He declined, but he would cheerfully engaged with them in the ordinary way by a deputation. This did not suit their purposes, and they accordingly attempted to force their way into the royal presence. They embarked a very large force in their boats and started up the river, but were driven back by the multitude of armed natives who lined the banks and opposed their advance.

By the *Franklin* we have news of the further prosecution of the negotiation. A dispatch from the Commander of the squadron announces "the explosion of the slave dealing chief Koko and his people, the utter destruction of his town, and the establishment of the friendly chief Akitoke, with his followers in the seat of 'power' at Lagos."

The dispatch goes on to say:

"These lords are aware that Koko very recently rejected the proffered friendship of England, and opposed with fire and sword, the approach of a flag of truce proceeding to his seat of government with Mr. Consul Bercroft who offered to negotiate and to advise with him." As we have already stated above, the chief of Koko did not refuse to negotiate with the English, but he refused to receive a deputation for that purpose. He only declined to show them to ascend the river with their guns. It was for this offense that the Commodore, as he proceeds, state in his official dispatches, sent up strong force to destroy this rebellious chief and set up another in his place. He first concerted measures with a rival chief named Akitoke, who was stationed with some 500 of his followers near the scene of action, so that he could take advantage of a clean sweep which they should make it. The fight lasted two days, and the English lost 30 killed and 99 wounded. The English destroyed the old chief, and set up another in his place.

English "protection" has thus been established at another point. Another "Mosquito King" has been created as the stalking-horse for British designs. Of course that whole region will speedily be under the immediate control of the British Crown.—*N. Y. Times.*

Important from France.

The *Balt* has received the following despatch, of private news brought by the *America*. It shows a feature in European affairs, which, if repulsive to American feelings, nevertheless, gives hopes, on that account, of the short duration of despotism on the continent.

"Notwithstanding the profound disaffection of Louis Napoleon and the three foreign ambassadors whose influence prevails in France, and the efforts which are maintained to conceal the treaty which is making between them, I have been able to discover what has been decided. Louis Napoleon has agreed that Russia shall extend her dominion into Turkey; Austria into Piedmont, and Prussia into the canton of Neuchâtel. In the meantime, the combined fleets of the respective parties are to maintain such a display of force, as to prevent all interference from that power. What is to be the reward of France does not yet appear, but Belgium is the quarter towards which her ambitions tend."

The city of Toulouse has lately been the scene of a very remarkable and important event. M. Maupas, having arrived in that city, soon effected his purpose, and in a short time, thirty of the most respectable citizens were put under arrest, without any sort of proof against them. A search was instituted into the houses of the arrested parties, and in the course of this proceeding the police were required to introduce a search of the papers and contents of the houses, and to search for letters and documents. In the course of this search, a number of letters and documents were discovered, which were alleged to have been found on the premises. Detected in this infamous manœuvre, the inhabitants of Toulouse indignantly denounced the parties to it, and at the same time dispatched a memorial to the President of the Republic, and to the Government, protesting against the place of their fellow-citizens. To this the President responded by nominating M. Maupas, who directed the proceeding, to a place in the ministry! Alas! poor France!

The Coins of the United States.

The bill reported by Mr. Hunter, of the U. S. Senate, a day or two ago, in relation to the coinage of the country, provides that from and after the 1st of June, 1852, the weight of the half dollar will be 192 grains; and the quarter dollar, 96 grains. No deposit for a year or two, and the Whig ticket will be a mere mockery.

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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1852.

Democratic Policy.

The true policy for the Democracy of Indiana during the approaching campaign, is easily defined. As a party, we are not compelled, like the Whigs, to make any new issues, we have but to carry out those measures of State policy which have so completely revolutionized the prospects of Indiana, since the Democracy have had the management of the affairs of the State. Let any man contrast the prospects of Indiana under the administration of our opponents, with the present administration, and then ask himself—which of these two parties have conducted the affairs of the State the most properly? Can it be found in the history of any State, where a change so great has been effected, by the change from a Whig to a Democratic administration, as has been in Indiana? The answer to these questions is plain, to the man who calmly and dispassionately looks at things as they are.

When the Democracy came into power, they found the State hopelessly insolvent, disordered at home, disgraced abroad; a by-word and reproach among her debt-paying sister States, and a stench in the nostrils of her European bondholders. Every high-minded, honorable citizen felt sorely the disgrace fastened upon him by his bankrupt State. What is the condition of things now? Not a citizen of Indiana, who is worthy to live on her soil, but what is proud of his State.

The policy of the Democracy of Indiana is to continue the same measures, and to sustain the same men that have contributed so largely to the prosperity of the State. We want no change in our State policy, at least, so much change as our opponents offer us. It is an old maxim, "let well enough alone." Our opponents will attempt to draw us off on side issues—by trying to disaffect a few here or a few there, endeavoring to get up local and sectarian prejudices for the purpose of drawing us into a controversy, and so obtain a notoriety to an issue which, if let alone, would fall still-born. It is not the policy for the Democracy to tilt, like Don Quixote, with every windmill, but it is our true policy to let our opponents wear out their own issues—or, in other words, to let them alone. Suppose they do call Governor Wright a hobby-rider, a demagogue—what of it? The real question is, at last, is he not a good Governor? We expect to vote for him for Governor, not for a hobby-rider—and we do not care a fig whether he rides a hobby or not, or whether he rides one or ten. We have tried him, and we know what he is, and so have our opponents.

Let us ask two or three plain questions. Have not the affairs of the State been prosperous under his direction and advice? Has the State lost credit at home or abroad during his administration? Has he not done much toward developing the resources of the State? Have not the mechanical and agricultural interests of our State received an impulse through his exertions? Now, what are the fair, honest answers to these questions?

The Democratic Convention selected the men, with whom that Convention felt safe to trust the interests of this commonwealth, and their names are before the people to be voted for at the next election. Those of them who have been tried, we know are "honest and capable." Those who have not filled the offices they are nominated for, are men of talent and character, who command the respect of our opponents, and have the entire confidence of the Democracy. We have no new issues to make, we have the numerical strength, and we have only to pursue the even tenor of our way, steadfastly and quietly—treating our opponents with all the civility and courtesy they are entitled to, and settle down in our minds to vote the regular Democratic ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

The Western Review.

Is the title of a monthly pamphlet, published in Cincinnati, by Professor Thomas Rainey, and is devoted to the cause of Education. Prof. Rainey is the principal Editor, who has engaged as Assistant Editors Prof. Lyman Harding, late of Cincinnati College; Hon. Ira Mayhew, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Michigan; Prof. W. C. Larabee, of Asbury University, Indiana; and Prof. Edward Wyman, of St. Louis.

Prof. Rainey is said to be a man of astonishing energy and perseverance. The following paragraph, from the last number of his periodical, will show that he is also possessed of a most profound and accurate judgment:

"We learn, just as the Review goes to press, that Professor Larabee, our associate editor, has been nominated by the Democratic party of Indiana, as the candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. This is equivalent to a positive election; and is certainly gratifying intelligence to all who would see the schools of Indiana, thronged, thoroughly, impartially, and intelligently supervised."

The Review is the best monthly for general circulation that we have seen on this subject, and we heartily commend it to all who are interested in the cause of education, and who are not! Price \$1.00—Address Professor Rainey, Cincinnati.

All the big and little guns of the opposition have already opened with their missiles upon Jo. Wright. We are sorry to see them show so little tact at the commencement of this warring their ammunition upon the man of the whole ticket, whom it entered the affections of the people, both Whigs and Democrats. They shouldn't waste their ammunition so unwisely.—*Princeton Clarion.*

You are right, friend Wright. The Journal cannot be more abusive of Gov. Wright than it was in 1849, when his majority was five thousand.

If we are to judge from DeForest's commencement, his influence will be such as to increase the Governor's majority twenty thousand votes over that of 1849.

(For the Daily Indiana State Sentinel.)

MARION COUNTY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The committee appointed to select suitable persons to circulate the pledge of the Marion County Temperance League, and obtain signatures to the same, have made the following selections:

Place Township.—Samuel Frazier.

Washington Township.—Bethel Dunning and Dr. Ruddle.

Lawrence Township.—Ries Phipps, Alexander, Lawrence, Sylvester Vanishingman, and W. P. Warren Township.—David Piper, Joseph Buchanan, James McVey, and Peleg Hathaway.

Franklin Township.—John Smith and Charles Moore.

Perry Township.—James Smock, Samuel Fisher, and Capt. John Oliver.

Deater Township.—Daniel McCray, Jesse Price, Reed Wilson, and Joseph Rhodes.

Wayne Township.—Patrick Catterson, Esq. Martin, Mordell Harding, Edward Jones, and Henry Patcot.

Centre Township.—John Wilkins, Jacob Rubush, Hiram Lewis, Washington Buchanan, Robert Martin, James Duke, Knight Wood, Nathan Davis, James Blake and Henry Tutwiler.

THE Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania,

assembled at Harrisburg on the fourth inst. The delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Hon. James Buchanan as the candidate for the presidency, from first to last, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination. WILLIAM SEAWORTH of Fayette County, who, it is said, "has long been the warm and decided friend of Gen. Cass," was nominated for canal commissioner. The candidates for electors are all Buchanan men.

The following resolutions among, others, were adopted. They breathe the spirit of genuine democracy:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve and endorse the great Democratic political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the last two National Democratic Conventions, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, and believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, should now, more than ever, resort to the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and surest guides and landmarks; and that among those of primary importance be the existing position of the country, we may summarize: a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States, and a denial to Congress of all doubtful powers; a sacred regard for the rights reserved to the States, and especially upon the people; an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, confining the appropriations made by Congress to national objects plainly authorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the cornerstones of the Democratic party were deeply and securely laid during the reign of terror by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolutions, and this report, danger and ruin, and injurious consequences to the country were the result.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognize no other. We rejoice to witness that the Democrats in other States, who disapprove of the compromise measures of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union, resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and the Democratic party throughout all the States, are now re-uniting their ranks, and are determined to execute, and with the firm determination that the party shall be restored to its former ascendancy and power in the administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain with fidelity and energy the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the prompt removal of the fugitives from the State, and to deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of the citizens of our sister States in reclaiming their property.

Mr. Buchanan was nominated for the Presidency by a vote of 97. Gen. Cass received 32 votes, Sam. Houston 2 votes, and R. J. Walker 2 votes. A motion to declare Mr. Buchanan's nomination unanimous, failed—Ayes 102, noes 30, the Cass men mostly voting in the negative.

A BIOGRAPHY CAUGHT.—We were called upon about three years ago by a young man, probably twenty-six or seven years of age, who introduced himself as Frank Rivers, the head of the famous Rivers family which was then traveling with a circus company in the West. He called to see if we could give him information of the whereabouts of the company, telling us that the reason he was absent from them was that he had been left behind sick. We could not give him the intelligence he